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Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The following are the proposed sailings of this company's steamers:

Special DIRECT voyage to Europe in 15 days of

R.M.S. NILE
Capt. J. Douglas Spooner

On or about the

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Without calling at any Brazilian Port.

The Company's new Steamer

ELERO
will sail from the Madero Port on or about

April 16th
for Brazilian Ports, Southampton and Antwerp.

To be followed by

MAGDALENA
Capt. James Pope

April 30th
for Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Oporto and Southampton.

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"PRINCE" LINE

Regular Lines of Steamers to and from the Brazil, New York, London, Antwerp and the Mediterranean.

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LIVERPOOL BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPART & HOLT'S LINE

Departures from BUENOS AIRES, RIO JANEIRO and NEW YORK.

COTCHOLE Uren April 12

EWERSLEY Duxbury April 20

BELLASCO Fraser April 20

OAKLEY Mahood April 23

HOMER Farrell April 30

BELLASCO Blacklock April 30

Cargo and passengers for New York will connect with the New York steamers from Rio.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates.

For freight etc apply to

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Calle 25 de Mayo 145.

LA VELOCE

Italian Line of rapid Mail Steamers to and from the Plate.

REGULAR SAILINGS

From Genoa, 22, and 28 of each month. From Rio, 4, 8, and 12 of each month. From optional 18 and 25 of each month. Railway journey from Genoa to London 29 hours.

Draughts on all the towns of Italy.

AGENTS:
P. Christophersen—Buenos Aires, Cuyo 219.
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Regular Sailings

Between the River Plate and Liverpool.

LONDON, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, etc.

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Cardiff, & 3 Penarth Avenue, London E. C.

Sole shippers of Cory's Merthyr smokeless Steam Coal. Deposits in all the principal ports of the world.

DEPOT IN BUENOS AIRES
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alongside the Riachuelo, also

Depot at Grand Dock LA PLATA.

A large stock of the above celebrated Welsh Steam Coal always on hand for supplying steamers at shortest notice, and with the best possible despatch. Railways, Factories, etc., also supplied.

Steamers calling at La Plata to coal only with Cory Bros & Co., Ltd., are free of entry and wharf dues.

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The Company's steamers are appointed to sail in the following order:—From Montevideo

ORCANA April 10th **LIGURIA** April 17th

Capt. F. E. Kite For Rio, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice, (La Rochelle), and Liverpool.

Capt. A. J. Cooper For Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaíso.

Passengers can book for Carril, Ferrol, Rivadeo, Gijón Santander and Bilbao.

Through passages issued to West Coast Ports to PANAMA, to NEW YORK connecting with Cunard's Line, and to AUSTRIA in connection with Orient Line.

In case of detention at Montevideo, through bad weather etc., the ordinary Hotel expenses of passengers will be defrayed by the Company, during such detention.

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Reconquista 865, BUENOS AIRES 25 de Mayo 214, Esq. Zabala, Montevideo

N. | Z.
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New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited.

Regular monthly Steamer between New Zealand and London.

S.S. TONGARIRO
will sail from Montevideo on or about

5th May

TO BE FOLLOWED BY—

S.S. RUAHINE
For Tenerife, Plymouth and London

First class £ 22 single
Second £ 15
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The steamers of this Line are illuminated by Electric Light, and carry First, Second and Third Class passengers.

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Buenos Aires Montevideo
1483 m31 xp

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SPECIAL DIRECT VOYAGE

The magnificent steamer

POTOSI

is appointed to sail from Montevideo for Liverpool on

APRIL 14th

WITHOUT CALLING AT BRAZIL

but calling at Lisbon, Vigo and La Pallice (for Bordeaux and Paris) if sufficient inducement offers.

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365—RECONQUISTA—365 25 de Mayo 214
BUENOS AIRES. MONTEVIDEO
517 m11

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The following steamers will sail on or about the undermentioned dates

For LIVERPOOL

Highland Mary Capt. Fraser April 11th

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Highland Glen Capt. Mureison May 8th

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

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Offers for sale full supplies of Artesian Well drilling machinery.

Engines, complete sets of drilling tools for 8, 6 and 4 inch holes, bits of extra quality of steel, a large assortment of fishing tools of all sizes, collar-sockets, pin-sockets, slip-sockets, spuds, combination-sockets, reamers, horn-sockets, rope-knives and spears, full set of rig-irons for 8,000 foot walking beam drilling machine, extra-heavy steel drive pipe, 4 inch thick, Artesian well pumps of solid brass, etc., etc.

All the best North American manufacture, imported by the Pierce Company.

Address—
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MONTEVIDEO.

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are now prepared to buy novillos and capones for exportation under the following conditions:

NOVILLOS, of 600 kilos and upwards (according to quality), \$80 to \$90.

CAPONES, of 60 kilos and upwards (according to quality), \$8 to \$10.

Payment made by cash on delivery.

They will also ship LIVE STOCK for account of the Estancieros, advancing 75 per cent on value, commission 5 per cent.

Address Agents:

Kingsland & Cash
PIEDAD 383.
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Autorizada por el H. Congreso de la Nación POR LEY DE 28 DE MAYO DE 1896.

Esta lotería será suscrita públicamente en la capital de aquella República, en globos de cristal y bajo la inspección e intervención de delegados especiales del Gobierno, y un escribano que de fé del acto.

Esta lotería es Nacional, y este solo título, dado por el H. Congreso del Paraguay, basta que sea la «expresión genuina» de la honradez, y garantía de los sorteos, que es lo que necesita el comprador del billete.

Después de la «Lotería Nacional» de la República Argentina, esta es la que más garantías ofrece al público, pues da, aparte de lo expuesto, da también el 75% en premio.

La empresa de «Agentes de la Capital» reconocida como banco, por su honradez en los pagos de los billetes de sus loterías, se hace responsable de todo premio de la Lotería Nacional del Paraguay que hubiese vendido en la República Argentina.

Esta empresa cuenta con un depósito a sus efectos, de 200,000 \$ m/n depositados en el Banco Español y Rio de la Plata en Buenos Aires.

El primer sorteo de la Lotería Nacional del Paraguay es el 4 de Mayo, con el premio mayor de 10,000,000 m/n.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

LOTERIA Agentes de la Capital

Esta acreditada lotería paga al público el 75% como la Lotería Nacional, y su programa es mucho mejor que las demás que la pagan los premios por el extracto de Montevideo.

Para convencerse, véase el programa. El día Martes 12 de Abril se juega una bon 10 millones, premio \$20,000.

Los premios se pagan en la oficina de pagos, Bolívar 115, capital federal.

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245 j7 4 Jan 4/98

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Finest of the fine hotels in town and where visitors will find every home comfort. By request of people rooms will be rent without board. Charge moderate.

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Note—The proprietor desires to inform that many clients that the hotel has been completely renovated, and now perfectly new.

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Every comfort, first class attendance, well furnished rooms, good cuisine, cleanliness and moderate charges. Writing and reading-room, elevator, bathrooms on every floor etc. A. Reynold Proprietor. 1224 438 xp

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60 3 1 o/o

90 4 1 o/o

3 months fixed. 5 3 o/o

6 5 3 o/o

and upwards. 5 3 o/o

Overdrafts in current account gold and paper 10 per cent

Every description of banking business transacted. A. F. ENNOR, Manager. February 3rd 1897.

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Subscribed Capital 2,500,000
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Reserve Fund 1,000,000

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On accounts current deposits at sight 1 o/o

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On deposits at 90 days, fixed 4

Do 6 months fixed 5

Do 12 months fixed 6

On account current 1 o/o

On deposits at 30 days notice if retained before 60 days no interest

On deposit at 90 days fixed 2

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m/n oro.

On debit balances in account current 9 o/o 3 o/o

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Capital Realizado \$6,000,000 pesos m/n.
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Depositos a 30 días fijos 2 1 o/o

60 3 1 o/o

90 4 1 o/o

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30,000 4 3 o/o

Para mayor suma a plazo largo el interés será

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Nothing like SAPOLIO for cleaning, polishing and rubbing.

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First class Live Stock accepted on
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20 minutes from the City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Autumn Season.—Great reduction in
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\$42 y \$45.
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Id saco y pantalón id id y fantasia
\$29.50 y \$38.

The Standard
No. 1438 m18 xp
THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1897.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.
Barometer: Thermometer-Centigrade
Maximum Minimum Average
6 a.m. 768 22 14 19
3 p.m. 764 22 14 19
6 p.m. 761

Special Telegram.
TO
STANDARD.

Montevideo, April 7th
The latest rumours of the day are as
follows:—The National Guard will not
be called out for the present as it is not
required. Great rejoicing in consequence.
General Juan José Díaz, Minister of War
has resigned, and it is replaced by General
Nicomedes Castro, General Tajás to be named
General in Chief of the armies of the
interior. The forces of General Muñoz
and Munoz not far away from the forces
of Lamas and Aparicio in the vicinity of
the department of Minas and Treinta y
Tres: an early collision possible.
Mr. Carlos R. Cranwell was married
last night to the charming Miss Adela
Suarez.

(Per Havas Agency.)
The Cretan insurgents and French
marines
Journey of the King of Siam
Foreign meat in the London market
Excitement and calm in Athens
King Alfonso not seriously ill
Threatened rebellion in Asia Minor
Fresh defeat of rebels in the Philippines

Madrid, 7th.—Official telegrams re-
ceived this morning from Manila report
that the Royal troops under General
Lachambre to-day defeated 3000 rebels
who occupied Malabon in the Province of
Cavite. All the enemy's positions were
carried at the point of the bayonet.

Paris, 7th.—Telegrams received from
Athens this afternoon announce that the
excitement has calmed down and that im-
posing patriotic manifestations took
place last night in Larissa and Arta, cities
on the Macedonian frontier.

Berlin, 7th.—The German Reichstag has
approved the new Commercial Code by a
large majority.

Bucharest, 7th.—The long threatening
Cabinet crisis finally occurred this after-
noon. The Ministers resigned "en masse."
King Charles I is at present holding a
conference with the Presidents of the
Chambers in order to solve the present
state of affairs.

Rome, 7th.—The leading organs here
deny the rumor that Government intends
to relieve Admiral Canavaro of his post.

London, 7th.—The House of Commons is
at present discussing the Bill referring to
the special mark to be put on imported
cattle or meat.

Paris, 7th.—The news referring to the
opening of the trial of Senators and De-
puties implicated in the Panama Scandal is
premature.

Havannah, 7th.—There is a rumour
current that Joseph Sanguily has escaped
from Cuba.

Athens, 7th.—The patriotic manifesta-
tion here lasted until late last night.
Forty thousand people took part in the
manifestation. Two hundred persons
were arrested for creating a disturbance
opposite the Royal Palace.

Chicago, 7th.—Mr. Harrison, an influ-
ential personage of the democratic party and
a strong silverite supporter, was to-day
elected Mayor of this city.

A large crowd subsequently collected in
front of his private residence and cheered
him enthusiastically.

Vienna, 7th.—The Chamber of Deputies
passed this afternoon by a large majority
a motion for the immediate discussion
of a request, presented by a socialist
member, asking for the appointment of a
commission to investigate the legality of
the elections recently held throughout
Austria. Several Deputies are prepared to
impugn certain of them as gained by sheer
fraud.

London, 7th.—It is announced by tele-
graph from Bangkok that the King of
Siam, Paramindir Mahar Chulalongkorn,
started last night on his journey to Eu-
rope. His Majesty proposes to visit es-
pecially Italy, France, England and
Russia.

Rome, 7th.—Signor Giuseppe Mussi was
to-day elected 4th Vice-President of the
Chamber of Deputies. Signor Mussi
is a Radical and was opposed by Signor
Finocchiaro Aprile. This afternoon it was
resolved to discuss to-morrow the in-
terpellations presented in reference to the
Eastern Question. Exciting debates are
anticipated.

Paris, 7th.—A telegram from Cyprus
states that the Greeks resident in that
island made yesterday a noisy manifesta-
tion in favour of war against Turkey.
The Mussulman population, it is added,
are intensely irritated at what is occurring
in their midst and it is feared that serious
disturbances may be the result.

Canea, 7th.—News has arrived from
Sitia that about 2000 rebels have collected
near that port, it is believed, with the
intention of attacking the city. The com-
mander of the French iron-clad Chanzy
landed to-night a strong detachment of
marines and several quick-firing guns, to
be ready to repulse any attack that might
be made by the insurgents.

THIS MORNING'S TELEGRAMS.
(Received after Midnight.)

London, 7th.—The House of Commons
passed to-night, after a sharp debate, the
second reading of the Bill for compelling
importers of foreign meat to label it
clearly as such and to distinctly state
whence it comes. By this means it is
hoped that the public will no longer be
deceived into buying foreign meat under
the pretext that it is the genuine home-
bred article.

Madrid, 7th.—The afternoon papers
hasten to deny the report circulated this
morning that the boy-king is seriously
ill.

Athens, 7th.—The popular excitement,
has entirely subsided both in the capital
and country districts. No disturbance of
any sort has occurred during the day.

Constantinople, 7th.—A despatch has
arrived from Beyrut, a city in Asiatic
Turkey, announcing that several natives
had murdered an officer of high rank in
the police. The Mussulmans, attributing
the crime to Christians, shortly after-
wards, by way of reprisal, killed two of
them who were on an exploring expedi-
tion in the region of Liban. It is added
that in consequence of these crimes it is
feared that a general rising is imminent
against the Turkish authorities.

Lisbon, 7th.—A telegram just received
intelligently that 25,000 natives have risen
in rebellion in the Portuguese possession
known as Gazaland. It is feared that the
troops in garrison may be unable to cope
with the rising.

Canea, 7th.—The insurgents make con-
tinuous attacks on all the points where
there are Mussulmans. In Kissamo and
Heraclion the insurgents have captured
the Turkish cannon.

BUENOS AIRES FOOD-SUPPLY.

A 44 per mil birth-rate and a 17 1/2 per
mil death-rate prove to satisfaction that
of all the great cities of the world, Buenos
Ayres is the most prolific and most
healthy. It is just as well that these facts
and figures should be spread in the world
at large, as until quite recently an impres-
sion was abroad that Buenos Ayres, though
boasting of a splendid climate, was un-
healthy, owing to its primitive sanitary ar-
rangements. Ever since the terrible Yel-
low Fever Plague, twenty six years ago,
this bad reputation has been attached to
this city, and this bad reputation was de-
served up to well into the nineties, when
typhoid fever, small-pox, scarlet fever,
etc., carried off thousands of the popula-
tion yearly, owing to the consumption of
"pozo" or well water and the sewage
system. To-day no city of over half a
million inhabitants can boast of a smaller
rate of mortality than Buenos Ayres.

We shall now show how prolific and
healthy Buenos Ayres deserves the ap-
pellation of the City of the Blest, for we
are also the best fed city in the world.
Whatever doubts might be entertained
will be removed by a perusal of the
figures of the February Municipal Bul-
letin. In beef and mutton alone Buenos
Ayres consumed during that short
month:

48,584 carcasses of beef.
55,301 carcasses of mutton.

We may, therefore, calculate the meat
supply of this city at the rate of 2 lbs
per head per diem. This consumption of
meat is a very good criterion of the pros-
perity of the people. Bessnet it was who
said "that the country may be considered
most prosperous in which the inhabitants
are able to have the largest quantity of
meat for their food." In Europe it has
been remarked that the urban population
consumes twice as much meat as the
rural population, either owing to harder
work or more affluent means. In Ar-
gentina we see the reverse, and people in
Buenos Aires consume much less meat
than the people in the camp. We see
that the meat consumption in Buenos
Ayres averages 700 lbs per head per an-
num. Now let us compare this average
with the best fed nation of Europe, Great
Britain. According to the latest figures,
for 1883, the consumption of meat in the
United Kingdom was 105 lbs. per
annum per inhabitant against 52 lbs. in
France, and over 700 lbs. in Argentina.
The disparity is simply colossal, and con-
firms what we have stated that Buenos
Ayres is the best fed city on the globe.

Besides beef and mutton the greedy
Portenos consumed during February—
816 pigs.
366 sucking-pigs.
237,000 chickens.
10,046 turkeys.
5,408 ducks.
527 brace partridges.
22,609 brace pigeons.
7,628 rabbits.
219 armadillos.
1,345 geese.
10,340 tons of vegetables.
57 tons of cheese.
4,600 tons of fruit.
440 tons of fish.
33 tons of oysters.
102 tons of tripe.
511,000 dozen eggs.
4,245 tons of meal.

Readers study, and digest the above, and
confess that the figures are marvellous.
To the allowance of 2 lbs of meat per
diem, we must add 2 lbs. more of bread,
fruit, and vegetables, excluding eggs, but-
ter, cheese, fowl, game, oysters, etc., etc.
No city, we believe, can present such
figures of food-supply in propor-
tion to numbers; but if Buenos
Ayres can boast of being the best-fed
population, we must argue from the above
that food waste must be enormous,
which accounts for the heavy "basura"
service, the crowds of flies and insects,
the enormous population of rats and mice,
and the large community of dogs. A
glance at any "basura" box at the doors
of the very "conventillos," at the "basura"
carts in our streets, suffices to convince
one that this prolific, healthy, well-fed
City of the Blest is also the city of the
greatest waste.

LADIES LETTER.
(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, March 18th, 1897.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is Greek by
marriage, her late husband M. Delmas, an
artist, also being a Spartiate. Then,
since her youth up, the grand Sarah has
constantly lived, moved and had her being
in the society of such Grecians as Phédre,
Iphigénie, Hermione, Clytemnestra, etc.,
who were connected with Minos, Ariadne,
Theseus, and other Cretan celebrities. No
thing more natural than that Sarah should
give a "matinée" in her coquet theatre,
La Renaissance, to raise funds for the
Grecian cause. The "obolos" amounted to
£500. She appeared in the starriest of her
star roles—Phédre. The Greek colony in
Paris numbers about 980; the Germans
54,000. A large number of the Greeks
are students from all parts of the world;
the Greek colony are much respected; all
occupy high seats in the synagogues; they
are in the front rank as financiers and
traders. As for the Greek ladies, they are
admitted to be the worthy descendants of
their family tree, sprung from Apollo and
Venus.

The question of ladies wearing pyra-
midal hats in the theatres continues to
be a warm one. It requires indeed a
series of strategic movements for a
male spectator to obtain a glimpse of the
stage and its personages. The obstruc-
tionists appear to be more and more ob-
structing. At the Theatre-Français, ladies
in the fauteuil division never wear bonnets;
why not that example be followed? A
gentleman, to test the question, wore his
hat near ladies with altitudinal bonnets;
he was called upon to remove his hat;
declining to do so, himself and his hat
were removed. He applied to the magis-
trate for redress, and was informed that
his hat being an obstruction, he ought to
have removed it; he added no question of
ladies bonnets was before him, so he had
nothing to examine. The theatrical ma-
nager consoled the complainant by giving
him next night a box or balcony seat,
where no bonnet would be between him
and the candelabras. Only he had not the
courage to wear his hat, the ladies behind
him would have brained him with their
fans for his vulgarity.

Queen Victoria did not make a "halte"
at Paris since March 1879; she then re-
mained in the strictest incognito, during her
three days' stay at the British Embassy;
the only visitor she received was Presi-
dent Grévy. The interview, of a quarter
of an hour, which she has just had with
M. Faure, at a bye station outside Paris,
had been arranged by the Prince of Wales
a fortnight ago. Both the celebrities had
a short but most pleasing tête-à-tête, fol-
lowing authorized stage whispers. As to
M. Faure's expected visit to Windsor
Castle, that is anticipated, but not vouch-
ed for. The French have been pleased by
the interview, only they ought to take care
are not to run away with the idea that the
English are throwing themselves upon their
affection, or competing with Russia for their
hearts. The suite of her Majesty, in gorgeous
uniforms, dazzled the French, and which
was heightened by the simple toilettes of
the Queen and her lady co-voyagers.

Argentina figures very well in the de-
mands for space at the 1900 Exhibition.
She will have a pavilion to herself as
usual, but instead of a surface of 1,600
square metres, she will have 2,500. Her
house to herself in 1888 was very pretty,
and much admired; but its site was
rather shunted towards a shady place.
More, it was not up to time in point of
completion, a drawback that appears to be

a necessity for all competing countries.
Argentines have now three good years
before them to prepare, and if they were
in full apple-pie order on May Day 1900,
that would be a feather in their cap.
Imagine inaugurating the first World's
Fair of the Twentieth Century by an
example of perfect punctuality.

The fair sex has at last triumphed for
their years of agitation to be admitted as
students, on equal terms with the other
sex, to the School of Beaux-Arts. This
has opened old sores. The lady students
will have to rough it like the males; no
efforts will be made by the authorities to
protect their feelings of modesty when
lectures from the nude take place. They
will be like female medical students. If
they ask for no privileges, they
ought to be exempted from all
annoyances. The students of the Fine
Arts School are a rougher lot than the
medical students. Till now, no lady could
obtain a diploma in the Fine Arts, if she
did not matriculate in the State's School,
after undergoing the usual test qualifica-
tion. Well, she is prepared henceforth to
confront all difficulties, to win the official
bays.

I have been informed that Mr. Wank-
lyn, the banker, who has been murdered
in your city, had arranged to pass a por-
tion of his retired-from-business life in
Paris, in order to give his young family
all the advantages of a polished education
that the facilities of this capital could
confer. He has several Argentine friends
here who have been horrified by the sad
news.

M. Pierre Denis's tragedy "A la vie, à
la mort"—which is founded on the closing
incidents of Boulanger's life and his
"liaison" with Madame Broussain, will
be rehearsed for the Press on Monday.
The piece is well spoken of, and is ex-
pected to make a noise. It has been
most carefully prepared and staged by a
joint-stock company of Boulangerists. Being
a political play it escapes the scissors of
the censors, by not charging for admis-
sion—two representations will be given by
specially issued invitations, to the public.
There are six "tableaux" that represent-
ing the "flight" of the General with his
Ageria to Brussels is sensational; the
fourth act is laid in Jersey—an idyllic
scene; the fifth is pathetic, the death of
his mistress, and the sixth ending the
painful history, is devoted to the General
making the preparations for his suicide—a
pistol shot is heard, the answer to the
request on the tomb of his mistress—
"I'm expecting you!"

M. Paul Hervieu, the dramatist-novelist,
the feminist, author most read at this
moment, says: "A woman will tolerate
all treatment, to be even beaten and in-
sulted only she will feel truly wounded
the day she is left without money. Money
is the source of all the joys and all the
elegancies; it ministers to the vices of
men and to the "coquetterie" of women.
For woman, the veritable marriage con-
tract, the only serious one, is what she
signs in the notary's office, not before the
registrar or at Church—before the State
and God!" How do you like that touch
of Dumas fils, ladies?

This being demi-season, Dame Fashion
patronizes velvet materials; it is a tran-
sition between the warm furs of winter
and spring woollens. Fancy English velvet,
or silk velvet, will be preferred, following
the kind of toilettes. The tailor costume
is ordinarily preferred with English velvet
because with the "veste" and "gilet," the
wearer can go out if the weather be propi-
tious. Royal blue is a favorite colored
velvet for a visiting costume. Dresses are
relatively simple, in the sense that a serge
jupe when lined with silk will be dearer
than the skirt itself. Profuse garnitures
reign; jet, spangles, and a multitude of rib-
bon bows, artistically arranged. Skirts are
gathered behind, and the folds drape pleas-
ingly; little trimming as yet on gowns.
Sleeves have sulkily accepted their reduced
volume. There is every freedom for hats,
even in the theatre, but the toque is the
safest. The blouse-corsage is admired, the
longer it is patronized.

Causette.

**IRISH LANDOWNERS AND THE
GOVERNMENT.**

DEPUTATION TO LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury on the 12th ult. received
an influential deputation from the Irish
Landowners Convention at the Foreign
Office. The members were introduced by
the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lansdowne,
and the Hon. Schomberg McDonnell ac-
companied the Premier. Among the
present were the Marquis of Londonderry,
Colonel Sanderson, Mr. Lecky, M.P., Col-
onel Waring, M.P., Lord Templetown,
Lord Belmore, Lord Castletown, Mr. A. H.
Smith-Barry, M.P., Sir R. Penrose Fitz-
gerald, M.P., Sir John Colomb, Colonel
McAlmont, M.P., Mr. R.T. O'Reilly, M.P.,
Viscount de Vesey, Viscount Duncannon,
and the Earl of Erne.

In introducing the deputation, the Duke
of Abercorn said matters had come to
such a pitch that they could only appeal to
the heart of the State. No mention would
be made of the Act of 1886, and the depu-
tation did not complain of the Act of 1881
as an Act of Parliament, but they did
complain of the way in which the Act
was administered. The deputation was
not one merely of peers and members of

Parliament; there were also with them gentlemen from all parts of Ireland. It was the class of smaller landlords who suffered most—men with a limited income of from £300 to £1,000 a year, and if the process of reduction were continued, they would be absolutely and entirely ruined, and their only refuge would be the workhouse of the necessity or leaving their country. What they demanded, therefore, was an act of simple justice—namely, that a Parliamentary Committee or Royal Commission should forthwith be appointed to examine the Land Commissioners and their subordinates and officials, and to suggest some fair means of giving effect to the intentions of Parliament. Reductions were going on with such rapidity that it might be cast up against them in the future, if they were silent, that they did not speak in time. They claimed compensation on account of the reductions that were going on, and they asserted and hoped to be able to prove before the Commission that those reductions went far beyond what was just and right.

Other members of the deputation having spoken.

Lord Salisbury, in replying to the views put forward, said he had previously stated that he could only listen to the remarks of the deputation, and could not express any opinion. Any decision could only be taken after conferring with the Irish Government. As to the method of inquiry suggested, he could only say that the one that attracted him least was the proposal to appoint a Royal Commission. He was not saying whether the inquiry ought to be held or not, as he was debarred from expressing an opinion, but assuming it ought to be, a Royal Commission appeared to be very ill-fitted to attain the ends they had in view. He was afraid that a Royal Commission was excluded by the circumstances of the case, because the controversy had gone on so long and included such an area. Impartiality was attempted to be obtained in a Royal Commission by putting men of opposite opinions together, and it was expected that a neutral and just report would come out of that contrivance. As a matter of fact, a Royal Commission really became nothing less than a ring in which the combatants fought out their differences, and there was presented at the end a list of Reports. He did not think, therefore, much would be gained by going to a Royal Commission. A Committee of one of the Houses of Parliament, just after the passing of the Act of 1881, did good on the whole, but not so much as they expected. He did not know whether the present circumstances were sufficiently similar to justify them in expecting a like result. What they had said represented very much the proposals of Lord Landsdowne seventeen years ago, when the unfortunate measure was under consideration, but in political history there could be no going back. There was only one consideration that he thought it would be proper for him to lay before them. They were, he thought, guilty of what was not often attributed to their countrymen—too great modesty and too great silence. They did not let the world know sufficiently what was going on. He gathered from what had been said, though he would not say what his own opinions were, that there was great distrust of the sub-commissioners and court valuers. He, however, reminded the deputation that to find an impartial man was a very difficult task. Such persons were not to be found on the way-side. Impartiality was a great intellectual achievement. We were proud of the impartiality of our judges, and we had a right to be. But they were impartial because they were trained. They did everything in the full blaze of publicity, and the Irish landlords might take care that the proceedings of the sub-commissioners should be watched by competent persons, and that any acts of which there was just right to complain—he did not say there were—should be made known to a wide circle, and in England as well as in Ireland. If they did that, they would be taking the longest step and adopting the best plan for obtaining a remedy of the evils of which they complained. If the greatest publicity were given to all the cases of the character complained of, in the long run no great injustice would be possible. If English people were ignorant of the unjust treatment which it was claimed the landlords received, it was because they had not been informed. If, said the noble Marquis, in conclusion, they were suffering from injustice, upon which point he was competent to offer an opinion, the remedy was in their own hands, in taking care that justice was not committed in a corner. He would, however, lay before his colleagues the observations of the deputation.

The deputation, having thanked his lordship, withdrew.

ARCHBISHOPS AND THE POPE.

VALIDITY OF ANGLICAN ORDERS.

A CATHOLIC EPISTLE.

We have received "with the compliments of the Archbishop of Canterbury and York" a copy in Latin and in English of the "Answer of the Archbishop of England to the Apostolic Letter of Pope Leo XIII. on English Ordinations." The Answer is "addressed to the whole

body of Bishops of the Catholic Church"; and is published by Longmans, Green and Co., at the modest price of a shilling. A prefatory note to the English edition calls attention to some peculiarities of terminology which have their own peculiar interest. The letter bears evidence that its inception was due to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, but it is dated Feb. 19, 1897, and is signed by the two living Archbishops. In an exordium they plead that it is necessary the answer should be "cast in a controversial form, lest it be said by anyone that we have shrunk from the force of the argument put forward on the other side." The method of the Archbishops, therefore, is purely argumentative, and in the Latin original is stately and dignified. Putting aside many of the arguments based on the controversies relating to the matter and form of Anglican ordinations, the two Primates declare that the opinion of the Roman Pontiffs about these matters has always been uncertain. Leo XIII. himself, however, has done well by eliminating many doubtful points, e.g., concerning the practice when Reginald Pole was Legate. The scholastic doctrine of the matter and form of Sacraments is examined, and "little stress" laid upon it; but, indeed, the whole historical case for the validity of form is examined and reviewed with the same patient inquiry which is the characteristic of the Papal brief. The crucial question is thus answered:—

"We enquire therefore what authority the Pope has for discovering a definite form in the bestowal of holy orders? We have seen no evidence produced by him except two passages from the determinations of the Council of Trent (Session XXIII. On the Sacrament of Order, canon I, and Session XXII. On the sacrifice of the Mass, canon III.) which were promulgated after our Ordinal was composed, from which he infers the principal grace and power of the Christian priesthood is the consecration and oblation of the Body and Blood of the Lord. The authority of that Council has certainly never been admitted in our country, and we find that by many truths were mixed with falsehoods, much that is uncertain with what is certain. But we answer as regards the passages quoted by the Pope, that we make provision with the greatest reverence for the consecration of the holy Eucharist, and commit it only to properly ordained Priests, and to no other ministers of the Church. Further we truly teach the doctrine of Eucharistic sacrifice and do not believe it to be a 'nude commemoration of the Sacrifice of the Cross,' an opinion which seems to be attributed to us by the quotation made from that Council. But we think it sufficient in the Liturgy which we use in celebrating the holy Eucharist—while lifting up our hearts to the Lord, and when now consecrating the gifts already offered, that they may become to us the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ—to signify the sacrifice which is offered at that point of the service in such terms as these. We continue a perpetual memory of the precious death of Christ, who is our Advocate with the Father and the propitiator for our sins, according to His precept, until His coming again. For first we offer the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving; then next we plead and represent before the Father the sacrifice of the cross, and by it we confidently entreat remission of sins and all other benefits of the Lord's Passion for all the whole Church; and lastly we offer the sacrifice of ourselves to the Creator of all things which we have already signified by the oblations of His creatures. This whole action, in which the people has necessarily to take its part with the Priest, we are accustomed to call the Eucharistic sacrifice."

"The Pope who appeals to the Council of Trent must submit to be judged by it," say the Archbishops, and accordingly they produce an array of evidence with this conclusion:—

"We therefore, taking our stand on holy Scripture, make reply that in the ordering of priests we do duly lay down and set forth the stewardship and ministry of the word and sacraments, the power of remitting and retaining sins, and other functions of the pastoral office, and that in these we do sum up and rehearse all other functions. Indeed the Pope himself is a witness to this, who especially derives the honour of the Pontifical tiara from Christ's triple commendation of His flock to the penitent St. Peter. Why then does he suppose that which he holds so honourable in his own case, to contribute nothing to the dignity and offices of the priesthood in the case of Anglican Priests? Finally, we would have our reverend brother in Christ beware lest in expressing this judgment he do injustice not only to us but to other Christians also, and among them to his own predecessors, who surely enjoyed in an equal measure with himself the gift of the Holy Spirit. For he seems to condemn the Orientals, in company with ourselves, on account of defective intention, who in the Orthodox Confession issued about 1640, name only two functions of a sacramental priesthood, that is to say that of absolving sins and of preaching, who teach nothing about the sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ."

After closely examining the historical and liturgical aspects of the question, the Answer of the Archbishops thus concludes:—

"Since all this has been laid before us in the name of peace and unity, we wish it to be known to all men that we are at least equally zealous in our devotion to peace and unity in the Church. We acknowledge that the things which our brother Pope Leo XIII. has written from time to time in other letters are sometimes very true and always written with a good will. For the difference and debate between us and him arises from a diverse interpretation of the self-same Gospel, which we all believe and honour as the only true one. We also gladly declare that there is much in his own person that is worthy of love and reverence. But that error, which is inveterate in the Roman communion, of substituting the visible head for the invisible Christ, will rob his good words of any fruit of peace. Join with us, then, we entreat you, most reverend brethren, in weighing patiently what Christ intended when He established the ministry of His Gospel. When this has been done, more will follow as God wills in His own good time. God grant that, even from this controversy, may grow fuller knowledge of the truth, greater patience, and a broader desire for peace in the Church of Christ, the Saviour of the world!"

TRAVELS IN THE ANDES.

(By G. B.)

(Continued.)

Junin de los Andes is a small settlement on the border of the Chimu river. During General Villagras's expedition in 1833 this spot was selected as the best for the permanent headquarters for the troops, and a town was accordingly laid out with a fort in the centre.

A large Indian "tolera" existed here, and it was a favoured place from where many a "malon" was arranged and carried out to bring back herds of cattle and horses stolen from the estancias and settlers on the banks of the Rio Negro, Colorado, and even so far as the Province of Buenos Aires.

Every nook and valley was speedily taken up by hardy pioneers from the overstocked Rio Negro valley or waterless camps of the Pampa Centra; the most important settlements being those at the Lago Nahuel-Huapi, Collonoura, Junin de los Andes, Cateuil and Pulmarí.

My object here was to lay out new streets, and divide into chaotic the valley in which Junin de los Andes is situated, we stayed here almost a month.

On the 1st of January the famous "carra," already mentioned, came off, and I was surprised to see such a lot of people turn up on this occasion, from Nahuel-Huapi, Pulmarí and even from Chile. The "comerciantes" in Junin did not change names. Money did not change hands in great abundance, being rather scarce, and I was told, on account of people having to pay rent of the camps they occupy, which in former years they never did, as the owners could not present their titles or prove their ownership. The rent for a league of camp is from 300 to 350 dollars on private property and \$250 on Government land. Many of these settlers have rather queer ideas on this point and think it a great shame to expect payment for camps they have occupied for nothing for 8 or 10 years. "What has the world come to?" they exclaimed, "after having done the owner the great service of populating his camp, he now wants us to pay rent!"

Although not much cash was forthcoming people spent freely what they had, and a good many cows, sheep and horses changed hands. The most important "carra" being for 50 cows, rather calves ("vacas criaderas") between a mestizo horse from Coronel Belisle's stud and a Chilean horse, the former winning easily. Of course, there was "carne con cuero" and quite a lot of Pilsen beer from Valdivia was disposed of, besides the celebrated cider made on the premises. The principal merchant and Juez de Paz, Captain Fosberg, gave a big breakfast, the menu of which I give here to show what an important place this is. "Sopa de la reina," turkeys, "pastel a la criolla," sucking pigs "carne con cuero" and as "postre" the most delicious strawberries gathered in the mountains; while the celebrated Chilean wine Panquehue sparkled in the glasses; and just fancy the National Hymn being played on a grand piano by the Señora. True, the piano was a furniture being brought on a bullock cart from Patagonia, 200 leagues distant, over a country without roads, still it was a real "piano de cañon" of Arnold.

There is a brisk traffic at this time of the year in the Andes, and scarcely a day passed without our seeing troops of mules laden with wool or hides on their way to the Chilean market, or on the return trip with merchandise for Junin. Nahuel-Huapi or other places in the Andes are used for some place in Chile stayed a day or two for rest. One day no less than 2,000 head of cattle from the English estancia Company at Nahuel-Huapi stayed in the neighbourhood on its way to Santiago de Chile.

Most of the houses are of wood, of which there still is abundance in the mountains near the lakes Huechulanguen, Lólo and other places the houses are built in Chilean fashion, with high slanting roofs and bright oil painted doors and windows; not unlike Swiss cottages. There is a church with two priests, a school with a schoolmistress, and a Post Office with a Postmaster, but, strange to say, without any official communication with the outer world. Now and then a man is hired by the Juzgado to go to Colima to bring back the mails. Only once the post arrived while I was there, and brought letters, many of which were 5 to 6 months old. This is a truly disgraceful state of things, and no wonder people did not trust important letters to the Argentine Post Office, but preferred, as we did, to send letters for Buenos Aires to the Chilean Post Office in Panquín. Strange how the Argentine Government persists in neglecting its possessions far away.

On a fine day at the end of January, we set out on our return trip to Buenos Aires in company with two merchants and three families, who wished to visit some warm mineral springs in the "Corraleras" on the Chilean side; at the same

time a troop of mules had to be despatched to Panquín, to we made up quite a caravan, consisting of three ladies, five children, two nurses, and the rest masters and peons, in all 18 persons. We were, of course, all on horseback, the nurses and peons carrying the children in front on the saddle. Ascending a fine valley, watered by the Mallin river we had a late breakfast in proper German style, at Mr. E's house, who has rented this fine camp from the Government, and arrived at night at the foot of the Villarrica Pass. Here we met some Chilean engineers of the Boundary Commission, who very gallantly accommodated us with two large tents for the rather cold night. The scenery here is very fine: on the south side you have the mighty volcano Lamsu, with its snow-capped, perfect cone towering right over you, while on the other side you look down on the dark waters of the lake Tromén. Laqueu, enclosed between precipitous mountains covered with dense forest, Capt. Fosberg and another merchant from Junin will have a galpon erected here for the accommodation of the numerous mule drovers crossing this pass. The galpon will be a large wooden structure some 25 metres long by 10 broad when finished. A contract has been made with an Indian to build the whole galpon (without roof) for the price of one milch cow. Next morning at 4 o'clock Capt. Fosberg's whistle woke us up and a fire was lighted where the ladies soon joined us, busily preparing a hasty breakfast before starting. Now we commenced to ascend the pass, winding our way along the foot of the volcano in a semicircle. Up and up we went, ladies, children and all, through forest, among big lava boulders and over plateaux covered with black sand and withered ashes till we reached the summit of the pass, 1000 metres over the sea, where patches of snow still lingered in hollows in the rocks. Dwarfish beech-bushes with tiny leaves follow you almost to the summit, and still further a beautiful, tulip-like, blood-red flower pierces its tiny stem through the very snow. The path is rather nasty in some places, but all went well, and the view from the summit is splendid.

The descent took us about two hours, and we were travelling in Chile along the slopes of a mountain, densely covered with beautiful forests of pine, cypress, beech and other trees I do not know the name of. In the afternoon we pitched our camp in the forest, where a small mountain brook rushes headlong down the black and red coloured rocks, the headwater of the river Trancura.

For six days we travelled along these beautiful mountain paths in a forest of big trees, straight as arrows, crossed by numerous rivulets, with the banks dotted with big ferns, orchids and every description of bushes and creepers covered with many coloured flowers and berries, while now and then you had a glimpse of deep dark ravines right under the path, and on the other side the snow-capped summits of the Cordilleras. Every night we fixed our camp on a little open spot by some running waters, accommodating the ladies and children in some sheltered place under the bushes, and cooking our frugal meals in regular gaucho style by a big camp fire. It was a most enjoyable trip indeed.

In many places we came across small sembrados of wheat and barley, where a clearing had been made in a very rudimentary way by allowing the big trees to be cut by cutting the bark round the trunk.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the STANDARD, Sir,

This morning I saw a letter published in the columns of to-day's STANDARD, referring to the proposed building of a School in commemoration of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's 60th year of reign. I am not surprised to see so much opposition with reference to this scheme. But the only party to benefit by the building of the school would be the poor classes, the rich caring very little whether the idea meets with opposition or not. There is, unfortunately, one law for the rich and another for the poor in this country. For instance: a shabbily dressed child is barely admitted to a native school. A keen observer will in fact see that the poor class of children or not educated here, for the simple reason that they are not allowed to associate with those whose parents are well off.

So general has this painful habit become that a poor man has to humble himself to get his child admitted to a Public School. It should be understood that a poor man feels a slight or humiliation as much as his rich neighbor. The rich are on the other hand treated very differently. Their children must of course be better cared for.

The English as a rule send their children to English schools, and pay for them if they can. If not, they prefer to allow the little ones to go without any education rather than send them to a native school, where they are treated as if poor people were a disgrace to society. Why cannot we have a free school of our own where each of our children would receive a good education for a very small sum of money? There are many children to-day who cannot even write their name, but who so care about this, and these who suffer most are those that have no voice in the vital question. What will become of our children when we have no schools to educate them. They will begin to roam about the streets, and it is here that the evil begins. If the rising generation is not better looked after, and more schools are not provided, we will in a few years be noted for our crimes. Do the rich never think of this? Do they not see that our poor children will grow up in a state of ignorance which may possibly lead to crime? Mr. Stuart Pennington scoffs at the idea of schools being wanted, but were he to see how many English fathers and mothers go about dressed almost in rags in order to pay for their children's education, his scoff would turn into compassion.

I have now said enough in regard to this matter; and if Mr. Stuart Pennington entertains any doubt as to the veracity of my statements, he has only to enquire and see for himself. The above exposition serves to show the dire want of a Free School. Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space,

I beg to remain,
Sincerely yours,
An Anxious Mother.

SPORT.

GOLF.

We are informed that the Flores Golf Links are now being put in order for the ensuing season, and that those members who are desirous of doing so, can play next Sunday. The artificial bunkers have not yet been made, and the greens are rough owing to the dry weather, but they are in sufficiently good order to ensure an interesting game. A small house in the locality has been rented for the use of members and a ground-man engaged. The official opening of the links will not take place till after the conclusion of the cricket season.

RAILWAY AND OTHER ITEMS.

There are well founded rumours that the Minister of the Interior proposes a scheme for uniting all the narrow gauge railways in the country. The idea is an excellent one, and the realization of the project although involving an immense amount of labour would, prove of inestimable value not only to agriculturists, etc., but to the whole commercial community of this modern city. The project provides for the junction of the National line with the railway to Bolivia, and the construction of one from Jujuy or some other convenient spot to Lima, thus opening up the Peruvian market to Argentine trade and vice-versa. Peru and Bolivia would through this have a port on the Atlantic, and all their products could be sent to this city by rail and shipped direct to Europe.

The Minister of the Interior proposes laying the matter before Congress and obtaining the necessary authorization to put the vast scheme into practice.

LA PLATA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 7th.
A further term of one year has been presented to Mr. Hope Gibson for the presentation of the definite plans of the railways for which he is concessionaire and which are: Bahia San Clemente in Ajó to the Segné station on the Southern line with a branch from the extreme east of the "chacaras" of Ajó to Montes Grandes whence the line branches—one set of rails running to Maipú and the other to Arbolito, both stations on the Southern line.

Yesterday at 5 p.m., in Azul, Mr. Bonifacio Ruiz received two bullet wounds of a serious nature from a revolver fired by Clotilde Robledo.

Several officers accompanied by twenty policemen have left to scour the Pampa Central for the murderers of Commissary Peralta.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Rather a so-so day yesterday. Neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring; old Todo el Mundo fooling round and boring his friends with his timber-headed appreciations of the state of Europe, the B. O. revolution, the Full Pay Budget, the coming Cinderella season, "y otras yerbas por el estilo." Old T. e. M. is an awful nuisance. All Europe is sick of the snag-up in the Cretan question. In London they believe a general war to be inevitable. Russia is manifestly preparing for it; also all the little Balkan states, and even slow-coach Austria is thinking of getting ready for the storm. There is a stand-from-under feeling on all the Stock Exchanges of Europe, and the first cannon shot between Greece and Turkey will bring on a "krach" such as the world of Mammon has never before seen.

The rising in Gaza and is a most serious and alarming piece of news. The power of Portugal in East Africa has never before been so seriously menaced and, if it is true that 25,000 natives are in the field, British aid will almost certainly be necessary to quell the rebellion which may so easily spread to the neighbouring British colonies.

There was a rumour in the wind at cocktail hour yesterday that one of the most popular and influential Anglo-Argentine brokers on the Bolsa had won the "grande" in yesterday's Lottery. We sincerely hope it is true.

This is Kissing Day at the Central Station for the passengers by the crack Veloc Steamers the Duchess di Genova. Our senior editor Mr. E. T. Mulhall and family go in her, and we, most sincerely wish our genial chief a pleasant tour on the old Continent, hoping he will come back to us twenty years younger.

The news about the B. O. revolution last night was very uncertain and conflicting; but the balance of it was largely in favour of Lamas, who appears to have licked Arribio into a cocked hat, and as Mr. Muñoz has been completely done up, General Castro is to be the new Minister of War.

Gas managers, where are you? Last night in our office we might as well have been writing in Hades. What the Dickens is the meaning of this kind of thing for four nights running? The workmen of the Company that supplies STANDARD

Court with gas were at work in our office till 6 p.m., and left everything right; but at 7 p.m. the light began to fade and got worse and worse as the hours went on into this morning. We cannot understand it. Where is the "tornillo flojo"?

In the name of our Senior Editor we beg to return our warmest and most appreciative thanks to our colleagues the *Nacion*, *Diario*, *Herold* and *Diario del Comercio* for the flattering and prettily worded compliments paid to him on the eve of his departure to Europe.

Captain Perez has been appointed president of the court-martial for the trial Lieut. Merodio for the wreck of the Santa Fé. Captain Quiroga will be the Government prosecutor.

The St. Andrew's Debating Society commence the present season to-morrow night, when the first social evening will take place in the hall adjoining St. Andrew's, Scotch Church, 352 Calle Peru. The programme will be of the same informal nature that was successful last year, and all friends of the society are invited to be present.

We were not amongst the fortunate mortals who held the following numbers in yesterday's Lottery. Had we been, there would be open house in STANDARD Court for the next six months:—15713, \$200,000; 15595, 15,000; 4428, 5,000; 9374, 11411, 2,000; 14217, 12143, 11389, 8672, 18820, 16473, 6197, 18684, 20697, 1,000; 8477, 20812, 2309, 12404, 11923, 16379, 16912, 4150, 9178, 18693, 18387, 14643, 19649, 17950, 4807, 9357, 13908, 18637, 500.

The very latest news from the Celestial Empire of the Pigtails is of a mania amongst the mercantile and upper classes to learn English, and there is a splendid opening there now for teachers of both sexes and school-masters who don't mind running the chance of being "beheaded or crucified in some of the periodical outbreaks against the 'foreign devils,' their missionaries, their trade drammers, and the whole lot. So vigorous is this Anglo-mania movement that, in addition to a number of private schools for the study of English already established in Hangchow, the gentry have determined to turn a large free college, hitherto specially devoted to the study of the Chinese classics, into an institution where youths may study foreign sciences, etc., free of charge.

The murder, for it was nothing else, of the naturalized American citizen Dr. Ruiz, in Cuba by the Spaniards, has created a tremendous sensation in the United States, and the accounts of the tragedy in the papers are simply horrifying, the more so as the unfortunate victim protested to the last that he had nothing to do with the insurgents. Here are some extracts from the New York *Sun*, describing how Dr. Ruiz was done to death:—"The torture known as 'componte' in Cuba, and by means of which the American citizen, Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, was assassinated, is the most barbarous of all the cruel punishments invented by the Spaniards. A prisoner is beaten, sometimes with a cane and sometimes with a large cylindrical piece of iron, until he faints from pain or loss of blood. His wounds are then cared for, and when he is better the awful treatment is repeated. Care is taken by the savage executioners that the victim shall not die at the first 'componte.' The design is to kill him by degrees, and when the climax of cruelty is reached, then a powerful and decisive blow on the head puts an end to the poor victim's suffering. The 'componte' was one of the principal causes why the present revolution spread throughout the six provinces of Cuba. It is a well-known fact that in the war of 1868 Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio did not revolt. But during 1893 and 1894 the 'componte' was so constantly employed in these provinces against men living in the country, and especially in Pinar del Rio, that the hearts of all Cubans were filled with a keen desire for revenge."

The owner of the famous B. O. racehorse Imperio has received a telegram announcing his safe arrival in England. Now, let us see what the fine animal is going to do on English turf. It should win any of the great races, there will be a tremendous shillaballoo in English sporting circles.

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APENTA

Bajo una superintendencia científica.

Apollinaris Water is tottering on its throne. Our esteemed "vecinos" and subscribers (We cannot adequately esteem even our nearest "vecinos" unless they are subscribers) Messrs. Moore and Tudor, sent us yesterday a case of the new Mineral Water, "El Val", which is now carrying all before it in enfeebled Europe, and is looked to as the Elixir that will banish the miserable feebleness which is creeping over the old Continent. Only too plainly shown in the muddling and fudgling policy of the Great Powers in the Cretan question. Messrs. M. and T. ask us to invite the public to our office to taste this new Elixir of Life, and we have the greatest pleasure in doing so. Come, all ye who are thirsty and we will give you to drink.

How wise Argentina's patriotic pride has proved in not condescending to import foreign officers to reorganize her army and navy is shown by the present flare-up in Chile, where the Government has now sided with the Teutonic General Körner against the most distinguished officers in the Chilean army—Canto, Gorostiza and others—and has absolutely transferred these officers to the Reserve List to give Körner supreme control. It is a tremendous mistake, and will utterly demoralize the Chilean army. In case of a war, how could the Chilean troops be expected to follow a foreign General with the same enthusiasm as one of their own countrymen? The end of it all will be that Körner and his countrymen in the Chilean army will have "to git", as our Yankee cousins say.

The following laughable paragraph appeared in a recent number of the London *Financial Times*:—"A banker of our acquaintance who recently had to make a remittance to a Frenchwoman has received the following interesting acknowledgment:—"When I have signed your receipt I have not time for verification of your account, after I have verified I found your account not justly. Your bank take for herself £4 10 shillings, this is to much, I never believe this or perhaps your clerk made a mistake. If you are mistaken in your account send me be sold, if you please." It is pleasing to learn that both the banker and his "clerk" came scatheless out of the ordeal, being "found justly and verified."

The whole English-speaking community has been fairly flabbergasted at the astounding revelations in the Report, just issued, of the Victoria Convalescent Home, to the effect that out of the tens of thousands of English subjects in this country there are only FIFTY-THREE yearly subscribers to this noble institution!! It really seems incredible, yet it is a hard fact, a very hard one indeed. But for the Ball got up last season for the Home, it would now be almost bankrupt, as its maintenance last year cost \$10,000, while its income from all sources was only \$6,000! The "light fantastic toe" in Prince George's Hall saved the situation. Yet here we are printing and writing about St. John's Homes, Public Schools, etc., to commemorate the "Longest Reign", and one of our foremost charitable institutions has only FIFTY-THREE annual subscribers!! Let the Committee put up over the hall-door of the Home the number 53 in the blackest of black figures, ten feet high each, until, for very shame our rich and influential community have multiplied it by ten, when the black figures can be changed to some more creditable colour. "Homo-dicho!"

Next Monday will be an electrifying day—at night. Is this a "bull"? as the first section of Mr. Bright's electric tramway to Belgrano, from Calle Minis-Ingles, now styled Calle Canning (Confound these new names for old ones!) to the gates of Palermo Park, will be inaugurated at 9 p.m. The cars will be lighted by electricity, and it will be a bright and brilliant affair, especially if there is a good supper for "los invitados."

The "Eduardo Madero Monument" Commission meets to-day at 776 Avenida de Mayo. The invitation to attend is signed by those distinguished officers, Captain Domínguez García, Commander Guillermo Nunes, and Mr. Leopoldo Pérez. The port of Buenos Aires, constructed by his own brains and energy, is a perpetual monument to our late lamented friend, and, as we have said before, his statue in its centre will merely be the crowning of the edifice which he himself erected. "Si monumentum queris, circumspice!"

The St. Andrew's Debating Society holds its first Social to-morrow (Friday) Evg. at 8.15 p.m. in the Hall of the Scotch Church. An enjoyable evening is anticipated on the lines of the Socials held by the Society last year. The congregation of the Scotch Church and friends are invited to be present. We understand that an attractive syllabus has been prepared for the coming winter, including 3 Socials, Shakespeare and general reading circles, debates and Magic Lantern Lectures. There are also to be "Guild" nights for the discussion of subjects having a moral or religious bearing.

We cordially agree with our leading contemporary *La Nación* in hoping that the coming Message of President Uruburu to Congress will contain a little more "sting" and originality, and less dreary figures and platitudes, than the public have been accustomed to in these State papers for so many years past. The fact of the matter is, that, since President Roca's time, there has not been a spark of "go" or originality, or broad, statesman-like conception in any Message to Congress, excepting, perhaps, Dr. Pellegrini's term, when the fiery Rupert of Argentine debate was hampered by the wreckage of the "Crisis of Progress," and had to confine himself to saving the "casos" of the Ship of State.

Special Notice.

Notice to Smokers.—If they want to have their breath fragrant and make the bad smell of tobacco disappear, they must make use of Seneguinia lozenges, the depot of which is at the pharmacy "Franco-Anglaise," Calle Cuyo 581.

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Buenos Aires, Marzo 20, de 1897.
1098 m28-a21

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Head Master
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NOTICE

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Se avisa al publico que desde el dia 12 de Abril hasta el 16 de Abril inclusive, se expediran Boletos de Recreo de Primera y Segunda clase, validos para regresar hasta el dia 20 de Abril desde Buenos Aires, (Estaciones Central, Retiro, y Palermo) hasta todas las estaciones de las lineas de los F. F. C. C. Pacifico y Villa Maria, a Rufino y vice versa al precio del Boleto de ida con 25% adicional.

Estos boletos pueden obtenerse en las estaciones Central, Retiro, Palermo, y en la Oficina Central de Informes, Calle Cuyo 817.

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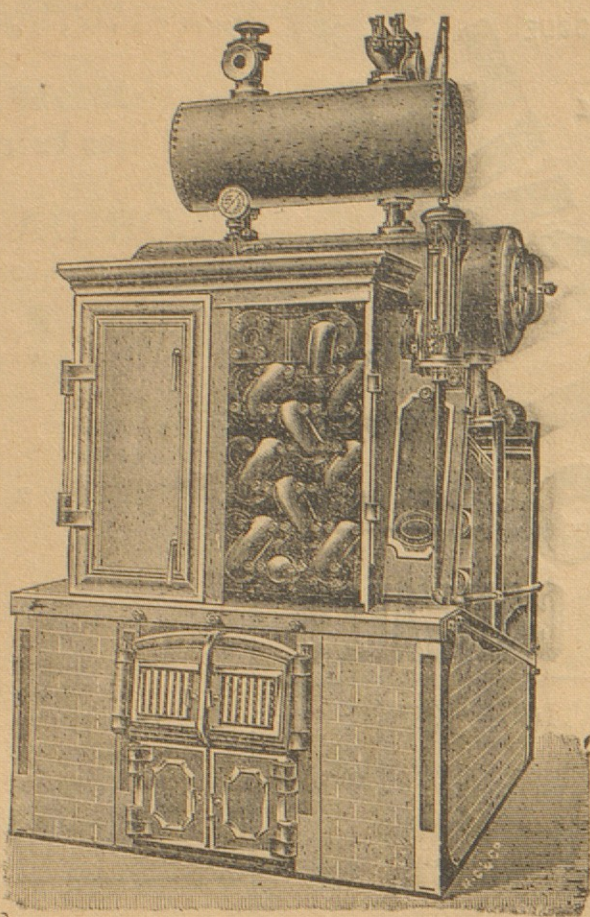
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Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and cures decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by Druggists and Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and see that each article bears their signature in red ink; all others are worthless and poisonous imitations; 100 years prove that Rowland's are the best and only genuine.

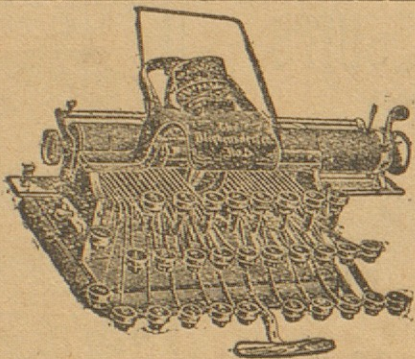
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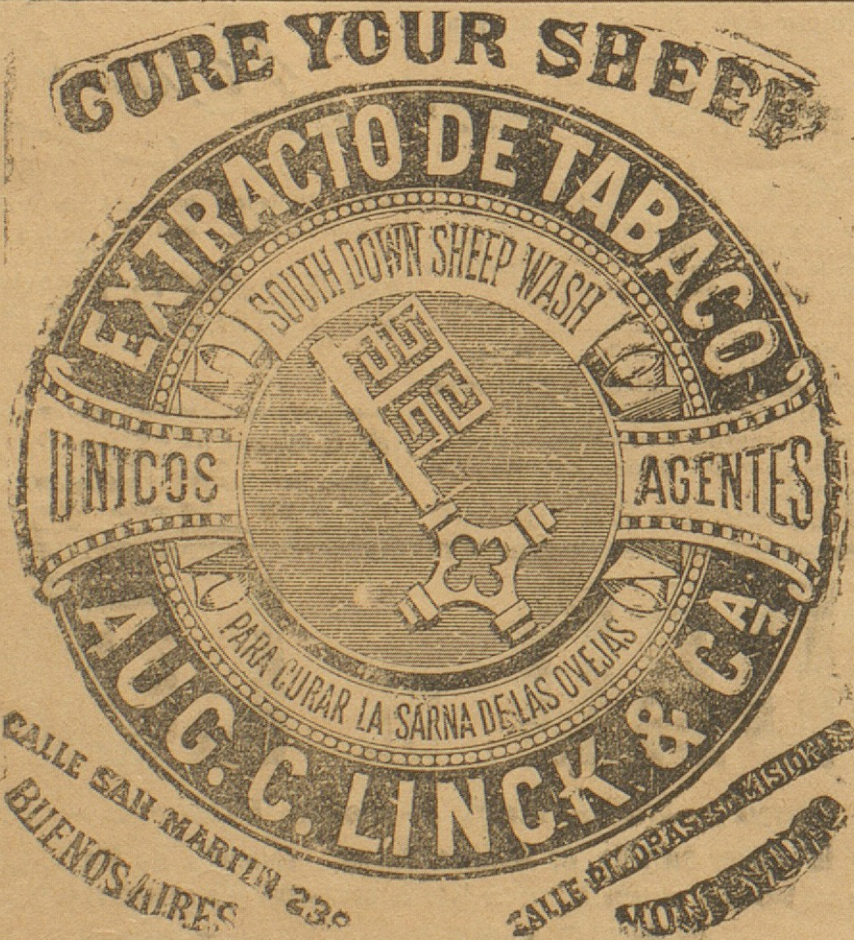
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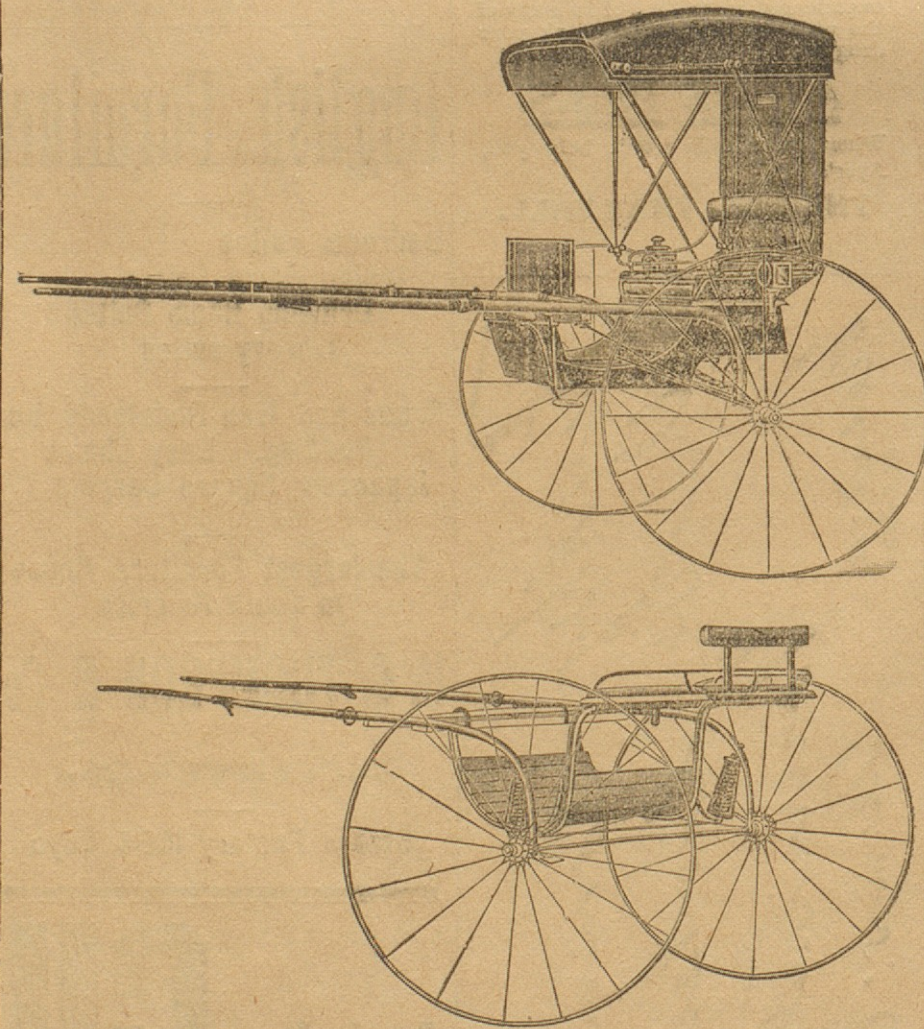
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ON 'CHANGE.

Wednesday, April 7th 1897.

Gold Premium

First Ring..... 195.50
Second Ring..... 197.80

There was nothing either very novel or interesting about the state of the gold market to-day, as business was dull, the speculation phlegmatic. The bulls are as fixed as ever on the absolute certainty of the reaction soon getting under way, with the movement in produce reduced to spasmodic operations and exchange tumbling; but if the expectation is a rock, the market continues weak, and opinion puzzled. How long this may last is a difficult point to determine. So long as the cash gold comes lumping on prices will keep low. The secret of the situation is, therefore, precisely the origin of this very free and inexplicable supply, but once it gives out or even shows signs of thinning, the speculation will be revived on stiffer lines from the forced reaction and glowing prospects that a rise holds out. This may, however, tend to defeat itself in much the same way as the Castells speculation for a fall was levering the market up. As a matter of fact, were Mr. Castells still alive, in all probability the price of gold to-day would be 30 points higher, but his death cleared off the "dassubierito" and upset the combination. Supposing, however, that the bulls do not overstrain the market, it is difficult to see anything in the shape of a fall. The shortage, in the cereals will now begin to tell on a market already far from solid, and hence the apprehension of the gold leakage soon taking definite shape. Business is very dull all round, and the commercial depression thickening.

In spite of the stationary state of the market there was a good average business done in the morning hour, over a million dollars in the aggregate, principally for cash, the 15th and the end of the month. Prices ruled steady, rather weakish at the close, but without much oscillation, the opening and closing rate being 296.50, with about 2 points pass for end of the month and a further two points for May. Stocks were also quiet, Catalinas depressed over the non-appearance of the verdict, prices down 40 or 50 cents. Santa Fe Consols sleepy at 89, Cedulas quite neglected.

The following is a summary of the business effected at the first ring to-day:—
\$ 328,000 cash at 296.50-297.50-297.20-297.296.90-80-53-70-50-80-296.296.20-40-80-296.50.
\$ 320,000 April 30th at 299.50-299.298.50-298.298.50-30-298.298.30.
\$ 17,300 April 8th at 297.296.296.30-296.20.
\$ 54,000 April 10th at 297.50-297.296.50-30-296.50.
\$ 205,000 April 15th at 297.298.298.50-298.297.50-296.296.80-50-70-50-30-50-297.297.30-296.80-50-296.80-297.
\$ 155,000 May 31st at 302.301.50-302.301.50-301.50-301.300.50-300-300.50.
\$ 5,000 June 30th at 303.

\$1,084,900

Provincial Hypothecary Cédulas—
For cash .8% 9,000 at 17.20-30-20.
Depositors' Bonds of the Prov. Bank
For cash . . . 4,000 at 34.00.
Consolidado de Santa Fe—
April 3 . . . 5,000 at 59.00.
Catalinas Moises—
For cash . . . 8,900 at 8.50-30-40-30-20-8.30-20-10.

April 30 . . . 2,800 at 8.60-40-30-20,
April 15 . . . 600 at 8.40-20.
It is grateful news for the market that the arrangements for resumption of the Foreign Debt of the Province of Buenos Aires are now almost completed, barely requiring the exequatur of Congress with the national guarantee to be a "fait accompli." The basis of the arrangement is an issue of 35,000,000 gold bonds bearing 4% interest, and with amortization from year 1901, but a "sine qua non" condition imposed by the creditors is that the Nation underwrites the business. After all, though it does seem a departure from financial principles that the Nation should gratuitously have to shoulder the load, there is this to be said in set off, that the Province is well able to pay its way and certainly deserves some such tribute of consideration for past favours. Furthermore the stain of dishonour hanging over the Province smudges the National credit. It should not be so, but it is, and this moral backing up is also quite a different thing from asking the Nation to turn out its sorely threadbare pockets for the benefit of reckless investors. For many reasons it is advisable that the business should be arranged, and as the guarantee is only just it does not, or should not, encounter serious opposition.

The hegira per the Royal Mail packet Nile, sailing on the 17th inst., will leave its mark on the English community, which is severely thinned. Hosts of friends are booked to leave, and we may say that she will leave the fullest passenger ship that has ever left the Plate, the extra push being doubtless due to special conditions of voyage, and the general rush to get in time for the Great Jubilee celebration. Amongst the passengers booked (full list in another column) we note Mr. R.A. Norton and family, Mr. Charles Krabbé and family, Mr. Bright, the electrical engineer and concessionaire, Mr. & Mrs. C. Walker of Fort Works, Mr. T.C. Dixon of the R. Plate Bank, Mr. Ronnie, well known importer, Mr. Turnbull of the Trust Ltd. and Mr. Braga, Brazilian Consul, Mr. and Mrs. Samson of Samson and Co, Mr. Juan Cruz Varela, Mr. C. Hope, Mr. W. R. Grant, well known estanciaero, Mr. Barnett, leading Rosario merchant, Mr. and Mrs. Machain, the Bunge and Guerrero families, Don Diego Gibson and family, Don José Drysdale and family, Capt. Knight, and many others. It will not be a "lonely" trip anyway.

81a 81xp

